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The abuses connected with the transport of immigrants, and the protective laws which grew out of them, are carefully studied, as are the restrictive measures of the receiving countries. The methods of receiving and distributing immigrants in the two countries are described. The influence of the land systems of both Canada and the United States upon the volume and direction of the immigration stream receives considerable attention. Later chapters take up in greater detail various colonization schemes, and the emigration of women and children. The description of the latter is especially interesting, showing how the transportation of young people of both sexes has been repeatedly undertaken under various auspices, with a degree of success varying with the motives and wisdom of those responsible, and the amount and character of the supervision.

The two closing chapters deal with the value or desirability of emigration, first from the social and economic aspect, and then from the imperial. The author appropriately considers the desirability of emigration from three distinct standpoints, that of the mother country, that of the receiving country, and that of the individual. In each case he finds that there are positive and negative interests, but that in general the former seem to outweigh the latter. The evidence which he adduces with reference to the receiving country seems hardly adequate to bear out this statement, since most of the effects which he mentions, with the exception of the development of industry, are of an undesirable sort. From the imperial point of view he concludes that the wisest policy for England to pursue is the encouragement of what he calls "colonial emigration," as opposed to emigration to other nations, or the prosecution of strictly colonizing schemes.

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JONES, CHESTER LLOYD. *Statute Law Making*. Pp. xii, 327. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Boston Book Company.

This book will serve as a useful text for college classes in government and in the study of legislation to which more attention is being given of late. A brief section on limitations on legislative action opens the volume and another not quite so brief on legislative expedients closes it, while the body of the book is given over to the drafting of bills. Here the formalities of drafting such as titles, preambles, enacting clauses, repealing clauses, the language of statutes and amendments constitute the major part of the author's task as he conceives it. This is not the larger view of the new science of legislative drafting as it is being developed in England by Sir Courtenay Ilbert and in a few places in this country by Chamberlain, Beaman, Scott, Parkinson and others who see in the careful analysis of the problems underlying any piece of legislation or legislative proposal, and in the presentation of the alternatives both in the substantive provisions of a proposed statute and in the appropriate administrative measures to secure the enforcement of the standards proposed, as well as the adjustment to the existing law and judicial procedure, the real science and art of the draftsman.

Of this Dr. Jones has little or nothing to say and his book which is a pioneer has missed its greatest opportunity. He follows, on the contrary, both the concept and to a large extent the formal plan of Ashton R. Willard's *A Legislative Handbook* (Boston 1890) which unfortunately is out of print; and perhaps an unconscious service has been rendered to present-day students by the reproduction of so much of Willard's material to whom, however, Dr. Jones owes a larger acknowledgment than he has given.

Dr. Jones's comments on the language of statutes contain his best contribution, and as a manual or for collateral reading the book will be very welcome to many teachers who have so little literature in this field available for their students.

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LOW, SIDNEY. *The Governance of England*. (Revised and enlarged edition).

Pp. xi, 320. Price \$2. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

This book, although originally published ten years ago, is still, perhaps, the best single volume account of the organization and actual working of the British parliamentary system. The new edition, while containing important changes in the text, is chiefly valuable because of a forty-page introduction in which the author outlines the meaning of some of the changes that have taken place since the first appearance of the book.

While the author expects to see a reorganization of the House of Lords, he believes that the present situation has increased the power of the cabinet at the expense of the electorate, the latter becoming a sort of final court of appeal. He believes that since the removal of the veto power of the House of Lords some method of direct appeal to the people must be developed in order to ascertain whether the cabinet is supported by public opinion. He also argues that the recent reduction of the term of Parliament to five years strengthens the cabinet and makes unlikely general elections save at the expiration of the five-year periods.

Within the cabinet the influence of the Prime Minister is increasing, especially in imperial affairs, many duties in which the cabinet as a whole has little share, being now imposed upon him. The author favors home rule, at least to the theoretical extent of believing in the necessity of creating local assemblies to relieve Parliament of its excessive burdens and to establish some sort of federal system for the empire.

In analyzing the composition of the House of Commons the author points out that the aristocratic element is decreasing, while the group that represents wealth is growing. The chief problem for the future is stated to be the proper adjustment of political and economic interests. In the author's words, "Representative government and modern industrialism have not as yet harmonised the political and economic forces."

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